ses of the United States supervisors over State elections, the Senator from Alabama took the unusual course of declaring then and there that such supervision of the State elections was unconstitutional, and would lead to bloodshed and murder, and would lead to bloodshed and murder, and would be resisted by all possible parliamentary tactics. What, then, is the remedy? I speak only for myself. What I say binds nobody but me, and not even me if the Republican party prefers another policy, but, speaking for myself, it seems to me that the only wise course is to take into federal hands the federal elections. Let us cut loose from the State elections-do our cut loose from the State elections—do our own registration, our own counting, and our own certification. Then the Nation will be satisfied. Against this course no constitutional objection can be urged. The Yarborough case, a decision of the Supreme Court, covers it all over. No objection can be urged against it on account of sectionalism. It applies North and South, East and West. It will put an end to all bickerings. The Southern States will then by themselves grapple with the problem of whether any state of a republic can permanently enthrone injustice. Freed from all right of interference, except moral and advisory, from the North within their own borders and within the limits of their own State rights, they will have their own State rights, they will have what they have longed for—the power to work out their own peculiar problem themselves—and I venture the prophecy, as I sincerely entertain the hope, that the relief from the outside pressure will break down the race issue; and as the Southern people divide, not on the color issue, but on the questions which make up sound pol-itics and good government, then, as the Constitution of the United States and the principles of our American system always intended, the voter, whether white or black, will contribute his share to the government of all, and the hopes which were at the foundation of all our great sacrifices will be finally and completely fulfilled."

Mr. Clarkson on "The Republican Press." When the applause attending the close of Mr. Reed's speech had died away, Hon. James S. Clarkson arose to speak in answer to the toast, "The Republican Press." He

"God bless Pennsylvania! If I were going to make a speech in politics, and if I were not going to speak for the Republican press, as I have been asked to do here toight, I would say many plain things in this time of plain need. I can speak little for the press, as I have been truant from my own work for over two years, and hardly feel the title to speak here in its behalf to-night, although my heart has been with it all the time I have been in other works. It needs little speech from any It speaks Republican newspapers of America the strongest intellectual force on this continent, and it is a party press that is loyal while depend-ent, unselfish, and always the advance guard of the party. The consideration of the party press daily grows more and more important. We are in a state of transition somewhat as to party methods. Mr. Brice was much derided for his phrase in 1888, that the campaign of that year was an intellectual one; yet his statement was true, Political contests are coming more and more to be fought in arena, in discussion and in the newspaper press. The days of parade and physical demonstrations are pretty plainly passing away. The torch-light and the red-light as political arguments are being superseded by the intellectual discussion of the press. The campaign of 1892 will be largely a newspaper campaign, and it has already begun. Let us be frank and say that the Democrats saw this before the Republicans, for any close observer must have seen, with interest and almost astonishment the marvelous manner in which the Democratic party has been strengthening its lines in the newspaper or the magazine. It did not use to care as it has been beating us in our own game. in the large cities of the East they have captured nearly all the magazines and illustrated papers. All the mercenaries of press and literature have been lured into their

"The reinforced Democratic press is a startling thing for the Republican party to face, and it must face it with courage and wisdom. In New York city 1,400,000 copies of daily newspapers are printed daily. Less than 200,000 of them are Republican. This means that two-fifths of the Republicans of New York city and its environment are Pemocratic version of things—and the young people of the households being educated unconsciously against the party of their fathers. I would not abridge the latitude of discussion nor of reading, but it is important that the young people should at least read their own sides, as well as the other. In Boston the papers of greatest circulation are also Democratic. New England has largely gone from the faith of the days of the war in its newspapers. The same is true of nearly every large city in the country. Democracy has also pressed its conquests to the agricultural press, and in the last three or four years many of the farmers' papers in the West have become advocates of free trade. It was largely through this line and the Farmers' Alliance that the Democrats first based their claim that the Northwest was for free trade, and was changing to the Democratic party. Even as good an organ-ization as that of the farmers was utilized and Farmers' Alliances established systematically, with all the Democrats and all weak-kneed Republicans in the neighborhood gathered into its folds. Then they were supplied with free-trade literature, secretly and constantly.

"Such a propaganda has never been known in America as that of the Democrats in their hunt in secret, and through a changing press in behalf of free trade in the West to-day; and I submit to you, as Republicans, that it is time for our party to take notice of what the opposition party is doing by increasing and strengthening its press. Our own press is loyal, and it is virile and mighty in power to do, but it needs to be increased in circulation. Renublicans everywhere should at least take Republican papers first. I have recently had some canvasses made on this subject. I give the result in one county, and it is the same in many-a county in Illinois, near Chicago, where 680 Republican families are taking Democratic papers, and only ninety-five Democratic families taking Republican papers. These are significant facts. The Republican press stands ready to cover the land with the true gospel. It remains for the Republicans in the neighborhood, in the homes, to supplement the la-

bors of the loyal press, and all the time to

extend its circulation and influence.

"The American theory is for frequent changes in all public offices, and for every American boy to have an honest chance whether he seeks it in politics or elsewhere. There is no American sympathy for a lifeholding class in office, and no real American sympathies attend the present experiment of creating a profession of officeholders. The people's name is taken in vain by such reformers as have set up in America in later years to try and teach the opie to be indifferent in public affairs. is the point that Americans gnard most jealously of all things else. They have not watched history in vain. They realize the truth stated by Hallam in his great work on constitutions, that 'All governments begin as pure democracies. drift in oligarchies, and end in monarchies They do not believe in the English theory of superior classes and life-holding classes. Their own acts and not the theory of reformers constitute their own opinions. All officers under their own control they change every two years or four, whether in township, city, district, state or nation. Never. anywhere, have the American people made the least expression in favor of a life tenure in civil office. I believe that the claim of the mugwumps—that the people favor a life-holding class in office—if submitted to the people themselves, would be rejected by ten millions of votes.

also believe, as a Republican, and would advocate as an editor, the purest possible elections. The question of an honest ballot is higher than anything in polities or partisanship, for it involves not only the honor out the life of a nation, which is dearer to us and more precious to our children than anything of party honor or splendor. If the Australian system be the right thing let us hree it. In the South I think we need the Australian system for voting, but an American system for counting. The Southern question is the great and luminous one of all, no matter how much it is ridiculed. The tariff is an anchorage—the cardinal doctrine of faith—and the Republican party, in being true to that, is true to the Republic; but the Re-

eported an enlargement of the powers and | lican doctrine and duty of this time is to stand resolutely and always for absolutely pure elections. It means, if adopted, that the Southern question becomes paramount in politics, for there is no pretense, even by the candid opposition, that the elections of the South are fair.

"The Young Men of the Party" brought Robert Taylor to his feet. He spoke in expressive terms of the effective energy of the young men, and said they furnished to the party the hope and promise of a successful future.

Hon. Thomas M. Bayne, member of the House of Representatives from this county, answered to "Ways and Means" in glowing terms of that policy which, he said, inspires labor with hope and crowns it with dignity; which gives safety to capital and protects its increase; which secures political power to every citizen, culture and comfort to At midnight the festivities were over,

and the large number of guests had left the

banquet-hall. Banquet at New York. NEW YORK, April 26 .- The Grant Birthday Association held a banquet at Delmonico's to-night, to commemorate the anniversary of the General's birth. Portraits of Washington, Lincoln and Grant adorned the walls amid decorations composed of the national colors. About 150 guests were herman, Joseph H. Choate and C. M. Depew. Mrs. Grant was present.

FAILURE OF OPTION DEALERS.

uspension of the Pittsburg Commission Company, a Mammoth "Bucket-Shop." PITTSBURG, April 26.-The Pittsburg Commission Company, the largest bucketshop in the State, suspended payment this morning. The company's business was larger than any three similar concerns in this city. The capital stock was only \$10,-000, but the aggregate amount handled by them was at least \$500,000 a year. Their liabilities are estimated at \$150,000. It is said that the company has paid out \$350,000 in the last seven weeks. Superintendent Campe said the bulge in grain aad pork badly crippled the concern, and the continued advance in the stock market rendered abortive all efforts to recover. He thought that the prospects for resuming were poor. The company had special wire connections with New York, Chicago and the principal towns of Pennsylvania.

Other Business Troubles. PHILADELPHIA, April 26.-Judgements with executions aggregating \$57,000 have been issued against Atkinson Bros., wholesale dealers in watches and jewelry, at No. 931 Chestnut street.

NEW YORK, April 26 .- S. C. Doran, manager of the Doran & Wright bucket-shop concern, was at his office to-day, but declined to make any statement regarding esterday's suspension. Representatives of the concern said the only statement that would be made would be a private one to the correspondents.

PICKED UP AT SEA.

Rescue of Passengers of the Wrecked Steamer Italia-Two Ohioans Saved. NEW YORK, April 26.—The steamship Ceresi, plying between New York and Haytien ports, arrived here to-day with seven of the passengers and crew of the wrecked steamship Italia, who were picked up in the last stages of exhaustion on the mornmuch as the Republican party for the news- | ing of April 17, between Fortune island paper and the magazine. In the latter days | and Bird Hock. They were without food and water, and had had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours when picked up. The passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys, of Columbus, O. Mr. Humphreys is a relative of the wife of ex-Senator Thurman.

Arrival of the Aller. BREMERHAVEN, April 26.—Arrived: Aller. from New York, via Southampton.

Defied the Evictors. DUBLIN, April 26.-It is learned that evictions Stanton. a tenant, defied having placed an iron gate as a barricade ble to remove the gate inside. They then tried to effect an entrance through the ton battered A crowd, consisting chiefof tenants, had time assembled and a serious riot ensued, many receiving severe injuries. After a fearful struggle several tenants were arrested.

\$100,000 Asked from an Indiana Company. CHICAGO, April 26 .- The C. A. Treat Mannfacturing Company, of Missouri, filed a declaration in the federal court yesterday in a \$100,000 suit against the Standard Steel and Iron Company. The Standard company claims to be the owner of East Chicago, Ind., comprising 1,000 acres. The Treat company moved its car-wheel factory from Hannibal, Mo., to East Chicago upon certain conditions, one of which was that it was to be the beneficiary of a coutract which the Standard company claimed to have with the railroads, whereby all freight was to be carried into Chicago at \$2.50 per car. The Treat company claims the steel and iron company had no such contract, and that it had to pay the regular rate of \$10 a car for all freight shipped to this city.

Sarah Althea Terry on the War-Path. FRESNO, Car., April 26.-Sarah Althea Terry made her appearance in the office of C. G. Sayle, administrator of the estate of David L. Terry. resterday, and demanded some money, belonging to the estate, but were law-books that might be sold. Mrs. Terry then went into adjoining office of Caldwell, who is attorney for the administraand after wrangling with him was ejected from the office. returned and smashed the windows and made a Sayle left his office and Sarah followed. threatening to shoot him.

Ruling in the Sny Levee Case. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26. - Judges Gresham and Allen have overruled the demarrer in the Sny levee case, in the United States Circuit Court, and ordered the defendants to answer in ninety days. The Palms executors' request for a receiver for the levee district was refused. Another branch of the case was an application by the Palms executors, who hold the leveedistrict bonds, for an injunction to prevent the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western railroad from using the levee for a road-bed, in accordance with a contract by the district commissioners. The court held that the carrying out of this contract would be beneficial to both parties, and therefore refused the injunction prayed for.

Corruption in German Naval Affairs. BERLIN, April 26.-A tremendons sensation is about being afforded the German capital by a a trial for bribery that is expected to reveal the most astounding facts. The curtain that has covered certain corrupt practices or a number of years will now withdrawn, and unsuspected corruption in the imperial naval department brought to light. It is aleged that the government has been robbed of immense sums, and that a host of naval officials and reputable firms are implicated, firms receiving pay for goods that never were bought, or for goods imported from England and overvalued.

Confederate Memorial Exercises. ATLANTA, Ga., April 26.-The greatest gathering of confederate veterans since the war took part in the memorial exercises to-day. Gen. Jos. E. Johnston and Smith and a numb other leading officers were publican conscience wants something that cannot in any sense be called a sordid issue.

A sacred ballot is the epigram ston's carriage and dragged it throw a the ef an enduring republic. Let us streets. In the afternoon Hon. J. C. C. streets. in the afternoon Hon. J. C. C. teach always and everywhere then Black, of Augusta, delivered the oration at that first above everything, first above the the laying of the corner-stone for the Contact and all other issues, the great Republication federate Veterans' Home.

WILL CONTINUE THE FIGHT

Carpenters and Bosses at Chicago Hold a Short and Fruitless Conference.

ailure of the Citizens' Committee to Meet with the Others-Another Dicker with the New Association-Meetings of Miners.

THE CARPENTERS STRIKE.

Bosses and Journeymen Meet, but Fail Reach an Agreement. CHICAGO, April 26 .- A settlement of the

carpenters' strike is a thing of the future not soon to be expected. To-day was thought to be full of promise. The eyes of all interested in the struggle turned expectantly to the Builders' Exchange, where conferences of citizens, the new Employers' Association and the journeymen, with the master carpenters, were announced to be held. Disappointment was the result of all, the participants meetings as were convened leaving the exchange disgusted. The members of the Master Carpenter's Association were apparently placed in ill temper at the outset. About seventy-five of them had assembled at the appointed hour for an interview with the citizens' committee, but it soon became apparent that there was a hitch. The citizens' committee did not put in an appearance at all, and the time in-tended for discussion with them was spent in chafing over their non-appearance and the gloomy outlook generally. On the other hand a published card from the members of the citizens' committee, explaining in effect that they did not feel called upon to act in the absence of encouragement from the offi-cers of the Masters' Union. Coupled with this was a reiteration during the morning by President Goldie, of the Master Carpen-ters' Association, of his refusal to recede from the position taken by him yesterday and meet the three committees together instead of separately. Prior to receiving the deputations from the new Bosses' Association and the journeymen, the assembled master carpenters,

after much hot talk, arrived at the conclusion, to a man, that they were opposed to treating with the journeymen as a union. It was further decided to complain to the Mayor that the protection afforded to nonunionists was utterly inadequate, and that unless more active measures were employed an appeal to Governor Fifer would follow. A statement to the public was then drawn up that the master carpenters, while not abriding the right of any member from making any agreement he pleased, "would not, as an association, be a party to any agreement that would deprive any employer or employe from the right to earn his bread, whether or not he belonged to their union or ours." The committee of the new Bosses' Association was closely questioned as to their relations with the journeymen. The new bosses devoted themselves to futile efforts to argue the old employers out of their position. When the committee of journeymen entered the master carpenters contented themselves with two questions: "Would the journeymen consent to leave aside the discharge of non-unionists and arbitrate all other issues, and would the union, if none but its members were given work, bind itself not to take employment from anybody but members of the Masters' Association?" Both questions were answered in the negative. This ended the muchlooked-for effort at an agreement, and representatives of all parties showed no hesitancy, to-night, in proclaiming that the

fight was now on to the bitter end. The journeymen deny the report that they answered the first question in the negative, and say that to the second question no answer was returned. According to the workmen they were willing that the question of employing union and non-union men should be settled like all other issues, by arbitration. The strikers' committee to-night reported to their executive council, but no action was taken on the report. Whether the strike would now be declared off as to the new Bosses' Association President O'Connell declined to say further than that the subject would be considered at a meeting to be held on Monday. Full authority to make a binding agreement with the journeymen was given to-night by the new bosses

to their arbitration committee. Non-Unionists Ask Federal Protection. CHICAGO, April 26.—A statement is published here to the effect that a meeting of non-union carpenters, who have come here from other States, was held last night to take steps to secure protection against intimidation from the strikers. They were advised that, being from other States, they could call on the United States to protect them in default of protection by the authorities of this State. It is further stated that the following memorial was drawn up and forwarded by mail to Secretary

We, your patitioners, of the city of Chicago, be ing tradesmen and bona fide citizens of the United states, now by intimidation, threats and actual violence being prevented from following our vocations to the great injury of ourselves and families, humbly petition the government of the United States for protection in the exercise of our constitutional rights, now denied by a mob of riotous outlaws, who defy the authorities and who maintain a reign of terror over those who differ with them on questions of trades-unions. We also state that the above state of affairs has already continued for several weeks, and that we ave no protection of city or State authoritie here; hence, we petition your honor that protec ion sufficient be afforded us so that we may, in peace and safety, continue our lawful vocations Done for and by the committee of free trades men-who represent the wishes and are empow ered to act for large numbers of law-abiding citi zens-tradesmen of the city of Chicago. THEODORE THOMAS. FREDERICK JONES, Committee.

INDIANA MINERS. A Hope that a Reasonable Agreement May

Be Reached at To-Morrow's Meeting. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Ind., April 26.—The meeting of

operators and miners at Terre Haute, Monday, is looked forward to with considerable interest, although there has been but little prospect of a disturbance between the bituminous operators and miners, particularly in view of the fact that advances have been secured else where, while there is a tendency to ard a general advance. Indiana bituminous operators can pay more if their competitors pay more. Southern Illinois miners and operators are booked for a meeting at the same time at St. Louis, while northern Illinois operators and miners have adjourned from Springfield to meet at Chicago on that day. If agreement is reached at all these meetings there will remain nothing in the way of uninterrupted work, except the 10-cent discrimination in the mining price of block coal. Hon. David Ross, of Illinois, who attended a massmeeting of the miners here yesterday, advised the block miners not to strike. Mr. Ross urged the miners to organize as the best way of securing their rights.

OTHER LABOR NEWS. Chicago Packing-House Employes Will Not

Strike-Gas-Litters Go Out. CHICAGO, April 26 .- It is now stated that there will be no strike of the packing-house employes at the stockyards, as was at one time feared-a strike which would have involved about fifteen hundred men. There was a strong sentiment in favor of it, but the older and cooler heads who had passed through the disastrous strike of 1880 counseled against it as hopeless and their counsel finally prevailed.

The gas-fitters went out on a strike this morning, as had been threatened. The prospect is not very flattering for the strik-ers, and considerable dissatisfaction is already being felt among them. The harness-makers have won in their strike for 15 per cent. advance in wages in all the shops but two in the city. The two employed sixty-one of the 250 men who struck.

Chief Arthur on the Situation. OSWEGO, N. Y., April 26 - Grand Chief P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is here to attend

a meeting of the Brotherhood to-

morrow. He says he thinks the eight-

between employer and employe, and not by agitators. He expressed himself as strongly opposed to the proposed confeder-ation of labor, and said every trade should organize by itself. He pointed to the Brotherhood as showing the value and benefit of separate organization.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The next general elections for Ontario will take place June 5.

Chief Crow Foot, head of the Blackfeet Indians in Alberta, died yesterday at Gleichen, Manitoba. Crow Foot was loyal to the government during the rebellion. "Billy" Murphy, the Australian featherweight champion of the world, announces from New York that he will fight any man in England at 120 pounds for a five hundred-pound purse, the purse to be guar-anteed by the Pelican Club of London.

J. D. Morris was arrested near Gainesville, Tex., yesterday, for the murder of George Roberts and John Moss last Thursday evening. On that day the three men were traveling in company through Greer county. While his companions were asleep Morris shot and killed them both, robbed the bodies and then buried them in a sand

Samuel Faulkner, sixty years of age, a wealthy business man of Garden City, Kan., was arrested yesterday on complaint of Mrs. Joseph Baum, who charged him with having criminally assaulted her sixyear-old daughter Carrie. Faulkner demanded an immediate preliminary hearing, claiming black-mail, and was held in bail to await the action of the grand jury. At the conclusion of the legal proceedings he went to the loft of the barn in the rear of his residence and hung himself.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Residents of Indiana and Illinois Whose Claims Have Been Allowed. Pensions have been granted the followingnamed Indianians:

Original Invalid-Simon Bunger, Syracuse; John J. C. Sinder, Evansville; James Deear, Denning; John F. Wiseman, Rosedale; Richard Imes, Monticello; James M. Ingle, Bird's-eye; Volney B. Irish, Anderson; Rudolph Gessler, Anderson; Charles Dixon, Ennison; James Carson, Plainfield; James W. Shivey, Patriot; Jasper N. Hurst, Farmland; Francis R. Banks, Lafayette; Peter Harbold, Boone Grove; Abram Booker, Lafayette; Peter Harbold, Boone Grove; Boone Grove; Boone Grove; Boone Grove; Boone Grove; Boo Jeffersonville; William Manes, Big Spring; Quincy A. Johnson, Luray; David B. Hutchinson, Goshen; John Pollard, Adyeville; Robert Marshall, Madison; Simon L. Miles, Adyeville; Francis M. Cushman, Lebauon; Alexander S. Banks, Jefferson-

Increase-J. B. Mock, Redkey; Wm. A. Walace, Boonville; Silas F. Hearne, Greensburg; Erasmus Weathers, Seymour; Wm. A. Blair, Milry; Thos. B. Lukenbill, Gosport; Andrew Dean, Columbus; John S. Trees, Center; Wm. L. Wayt, Columbus; Wm. H. Cox, Brick Chapel; Reuben Brown Newton, Stewart; Thos. H. Merritt, New Albany; John B. Talge, Indianapolis; Lewis Gier, Vallonia; Conrad Florke, Madison; Chas. W. Holland, Erie; Gilford Jarrett, Xenia: John Buskirk, Danville; Benj. H. Rolph, Maplewood; John Speicher, Buckstain; Lucien B. Gratigny, Richmond; John Stowe, Monon; Adam A. Mason, Geneva; John Wamuaugh, Elkhart; Wm. H. H. Cope, Mud Lick; John E. Cook, Portand; Jas. C. Farrow, Evansville: Jonas Albert Vistula; Wm. B. Gray, Cory; Jas. C. Kincaid, Vevay; John H. Hornaday, Lebanon; John Comagniotte, Vincennes; Wm. Atkins, Pilot Knob; George Neff, Garrett; Josiah Gilliland, dionsville; David F. Fry Summitville; Wm. Broadwell, Lynnville. Reissue-John V. Allen, Ossian; Wm. P. Den-

ny, Fortville; Wm. Wilson, Huntingburg; Joshua Tilley, Cloverdale; Albert T. Hornbaker, Greencastle; Benj. Roasker, Metamora: Columbus Beaer, Logansport; Jos. B. Taylor, Roann; Andrew I. Best, Loogootee, Christopher C. Gourley, Minerva; John Wilkinson, Crawfordville; Elijah Purdy, Newark; Thos. J. Brady, Rochester; Rus-sell Davis, Loogootee; John W. Egnew, Buffalo-Reissue and Increase-Wm. C. Edwards, Arling

ton; Jabez Coulson, New Mount Pleasant; Chas. Adams, Edinburg; James A. Bell, Lexington Original Widows, etc.—Emily E., wife of Wm. W. Hudspeth, Princeton; Mary J. Bagley, former widow of Elias J. Bagley, Elwood. Restoration, Reissue and Increase-John Sigler, Greenville. TO RESIDENTS OF ILLINOIS.

Original-Turner Neeley, Oblong; Charles Newell, Manteno; Joseph Spires, Cottage Home; Joseph McWherter, Springfield; William Young, Moline; Anton Wolff, Shabonier; William F. Watson, Woburn; Henry H. Curry, Clayton; Daniel Clayton, Mount Carmel; Jacob Fink, Canton; lames W. Francisco, Malta. Increase - Thomas A. Price, Olney; Daniel Rice, Sidell; James W. Stewart, Sanburn; Preston Denton, Buffalot Harbut Vayett, Watseka: John Aug, Casey: William H. Christopher, Mattoon; Solomon Poorbaugh, Disou; David Howell, Metropolis; (navy) Yaranes Carter, Tioga; James E. Beebe, Grand Detour; Jacob Schwab, Taylor-ville; Frederick A. Hulett, Flora; William Leister, Pontiac; William A. Leach, Kansas; George L. Janes, Gilman; Orlando Gomel, Oakland; Cornelius H. Martin, Moreland; John Gill, Elm-

Reissue and Increase—Lyman B. Crosby, Soldiers' Home, Quincy; John Hier, Morris; Jacob V. Moody, Dalton City; William Croskey, Chicago; James Rubendall, Shannon. Reissue-John H. Misner, Coal City; Phili Kaufmann, Belleville; Fleetwood H. Sale, Dills oro; Julius D. Roberts, Chicago; John P. Star-Reissue and Increase-Hiram H. Tennihill Original Widows, etc-Elizabeth, widow of lomon White, Creal Springs; Elizabeth, widow of Isaac George, Sidney; Lizzie S., widow of Philip Liebig, Mascoutah; Elizabeth Eichenaner, former widow of Herm. Risto, Quincy; minor of Herman Risto, Warsaw; minor of Jacob H. Mexican Survivor—Benjamin W. Sammis, Peo-

Great Reduction in Live Stock Rates. CHICAGO, April 26.-An evening paper ays: "The Burlington road announces that, going into effect immediately, it will apply the Kansas City cattle tariff to Omaha. In other words, \$7.35 mileage per car will be taken off of shipments and returned to the shipper. All other Missouri-river ines have met the Burlington reduction, There is no possibility now of stopping the reduction short of St. Paul, and tariffs via. all gateways will be reduced as soon as they can be gotten out. The reduction is the nost serious that has occurred in months. f its effect should be localized, as was the reduction at Kansas City, the consequences would not be serious. But the Omaha reduction means a decrease in revenue of \$7.35 a car on all cattle shipped East of from west of the Missouri, no matter by what gateway they come.

A Quarrel Ends in a Death.

CINCINNATTI, April 26.-This afternoon about 5 o'clock Wm. J. Smith, proprietor of a laundry in this city, complained to his landlord that steam had not been furnished according to contract. The landlord sent him to the engineer, Wm. Niemer, and in a quarrel which followed, as Smith alleges, the latter struck him. Smith then went up stairs and soon returned accompanied by the landlord. The quarrel was renewed Smith knocking the engineer down twice. once striking his head upon a block. The men then went away, leaving Niemer lying upon the floor, where he was not long afterward found by a friend. An ambu-lance was called, but he died on the way to the hospital. Smith was arrested

Fiendish Act of an Insane Mother, DUBUQUE, Ia., April 26.—Smoke was seen issuing from the upper windows of the residence of Richard Gruner yesterday. A neighbor heard a scream, and looking through a lower window saw Mrs. Gruner brandishing a huge butcher-knife above her two little children. He leaped through the window and seized the demented woman and threw her to the floor. She had piled a heap of rubbish around the bed saturated it with kerosene and placed a panful of red-hot coals in the midst and intended to kill her children and perish herself. The flames were extinguished. Mrs. Gruner has had two similar insane fits.

Losses by Fire. LEWISTON, Ill., April 26.—At Apiva, a small town seven miles south of here, fire broke out yesterday morning in the drug store of C. S. Randolph and soon an entire business block of wooden buildings was consumed, entailing an aggregate loss of \$26,000; partly insured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 26,-The Rochester wheel-works were damaged \$25,000 by fire this morning. Three firemen were injured by falling from a ladder. They will

Burglary at Ossian, Ind.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Ossian, Ind., April 26.-John H. Hoover's drug store was burglarized last night. Entrance was obtained by breaking the glass in the door. The thieves succeeded in carrying away a lot of cutlery, tobacco and cigars. No attempt was made to open the safe, which sets in the back of the room

THE class in physical development, at the Surgical Institute, made up from among the patients of that celebrated institution, is progressquestion should be settled | ing satisfactorily.

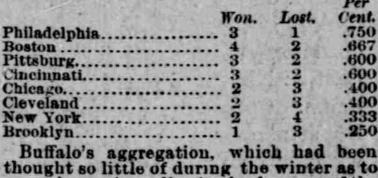
FIRST WEEK OF BASE-BALL

It Looks as Though the Squabble Had Killed the Goose of the Golden Egg/

The Public Apparently Losing Interest-Boston the Only Point Where Rain Did Not Interfere Yesterday-Standing of the Clubs.

The first week of the championship season is over and has developed some surprises, the most notable of them being the falling off in the aggregate attendance from that of last year, when there was but one league to attract the people. It was supposed, and with very good reason, that the winter's base-ball agitation and the presence in the field of two rival organizations was going to bring out a lot of people who had hitherto neglected the national sport, and this new element was looked to for a substantial increase in the attendance. Thus far, however, it has not materialized, and there is no prospect of its doing so. On the contrary, the great public appears to have become rather disgusted, than otherwise, with the wrangling of the two organizations, and the size of the audiences has been a bitter disappointment to both Brotherhood and League. While the former has had decidedly the best of it, the receipts have been by no means large enough to pay the big salaries its players are said to get and the other heavy expenses the new cinds are all under. Miserably small crowds have attended the League games in every city but Cincinnati, where there is no opposition, and even at that point the attendance has not been large. At Pittsburg the League club has been playing to empty benches, just as was predicted, the attendance ranging from one hundred to four hundred. If this club does not lay down before July 1 it will be a surprise to thousands of people who are watching the record of the turn-stiles. It must be losing money now at the rate of \$1,000 or more a week and the directors will warry of that week, and the directors will weary of that York since the opening day has been something remarkable. The close of the first week finds Philadel

phia leading the League, with Boston ood second. New York is next to the foot but will probably push its way toward the top this week. Rusie is pitching in splendic form, and, with any kind of hitting to back nim up, would have won all his games. The record to date is as follows:



scarcely receive a line in the forecast of the struggle, leads the Brotherhood procession though nobody believes it will hold the position longer than to-morrow. Al Johnon's team brings up the rear, and seems likely to stay there or thereabonts. The clubs to-day stand in the following order:

Buffalo..... 4 Boston..... Chicago..... New York..... Brooklyn..... ittsburg..... Cleveland

No Club for Indianapolis.

Indianapolis will not have a club in the Interstate League, after all, and the efforts in that direction have been wasted. Galesburg protested so vigorously against being crowded out that the league thought it wise to proceed no further with the matter, especially as the season opens Tuesday, The city will therefore have no profession al base-ball this season unless one of the National League clubs should drop out, and Indianapolis be summoned, as a part of the League, to resume her place in the ranks of active members.

Will Have a Mile Track.

There will be a mile track in this city within four months. Two-thirds of the necessary money has been subscribed and an option taken on a splendid piece of property near the city. The association is going to have its opening meeting State

Rusie Holds Boston Down to Four Hits. Boston, April 26.-The National League game to-day was listless, the triple and two double plays being the principal features. Rusie pitched a fine game, holding the home team down to four hits. Nichols was batted hard. Attendance, 1,621. Score: Boston...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1 New York......0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 *-3 Base hits—Boston, 4; New York, 8. Errors—Boston, 5; New York, 3. Batteries—Nichols and Ganzel, Russe and Buckley. Two-base hits— Clark, Tiernan, Bassett, Esterbrook, Long, Sullivan, Brodle (2), Smith. First base on errors-New York, 3. Struck out—Tiernan, Buckley (2), Rusie, Long, Ganzel, Brodie, Smith (2). Double plays—Bennett to Esterbrook; Lowe to Ganzel to Smith. Triple play—Long to Tucker to Ganzel. Passed ball—Ganzel. Wild pitches—Nichols, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Glasscock, Hornung, Donovan, Lowe. Umpire—McDermott. Time—1:42. Boston Players Defeat New York.

Boston, April 26.—Boston won the Brotherhood game to-day by terrific hitting i an up-hill contest, their work being hailed with the greatest enthusiasm by the 3,566 spectators present. Kilroy was driven out of the box in the first inning, and Daiy who relieved him, pitched magnificently Captain Kelly "put up" a great game behind the bat. The Bostons played without a single fielding error. Score: Base hits-Boston, 14; New York, 15. Errors -Boston, 0; New York, 8. Batteries-Boston Kilroy, Daly and Kelly; New York, Crane and Vaughn. Umpires-Gaffney and Barnes.

Prevented by Rain. NEW YORK, April 26.—The following ball games were postponed on account of rain: National League-Philadelphias, at Brooklyn Cincinnatis, at Pittsburg; Chicagos, at Cleve-Players' League—Philadelphias, at Brooklyn: Chicagos, at Buffalo; Clevelands, at Pittsburg. American Association—Rochesters, at Brook-lyn; Syracuse-Athletics, at Philadelphia; Colum-bus, at St Louis; Toledo, at Louisville.

Serious Injury to a Player. BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26.-Rainey, rightfielder of the Buffalo Players' Club, was hi on the head by a pitched ball yesterday. He is suffering from concussion of the brain. but is in no immediate danger.

Base-Ball Notes. New York has released Dooley, Siefke and J. H. Murphy. The C., H. & D. Hustlers and the Easterns, of the Commercial League, will play

this afternoon, at 2:30, on the telephone Muncie.—The salaries of the Brotherhood players are paid from the gate receipts, and except in the cases of a few of the leaders are not guaranteed, so far as known.

The position of a first-baseman under Glasscock and Denny, says the New York Sun, is exceedingly hard. They both throw so savagely after stopping a hard ball, that the player on the bag must be constantly on the move. For that reason neither Shomberg. Hines nor Esterbrook could cover the position for the Hoosiers. The latter, however, is going to try it again, having been signed for that position by Manager Mutrie a few days ago.

The manner in which New York forfeited Thursday's game to Boston is thus detailed in the New York Sun: "Glasscock remonneither did he see Sharott approaching. Glasscock had not changed his position, so of the pressure previously used, and is the umpire, at the expiration of sixty sec- stored in light receivers, which can be onds, closed his watch with a snap and | made to form portions of the main framegave the game to Boston. The decision

was so manifestly unjust that many hissed. and even the triumvirs expressed their dis-satisfaction at such proceedings. Glass-cock had yielded to the umpire, and had summoned his extra man, as he had a per-fect right to do. He was not in an attitude of rebellion when the game was declared against him. The New York players feel very much disgusted, and say they will enter a protest. The game stood a tie, 2 to 2, when this unfortunate misunderstanding

CARRYING THE MAILS.

A Job That Pays the Railroads \$40,000 000 Per Year.

The railroads carry the vast bulk of the mails nowadays. People want their letters quickly. So the railroads get the carrying wherever they reach. Of course considerable mail goes by steamboat and by stage, "star route," and by pony post. The transportation of Uncle Sam's mails is something enormous. It will be interesting to consid er how the railroads are paid for carrying the mails. A Times-Star reporter sought Superintendent Burt, of the rail-"Yes, I imagine that would be interesting,

way mail-service: for the transportation of mails covers a tre-mendous figure," said Mr. Burt.
"In the first place the government has a monopoly of all mail transportation. There is no such thing as a private carrier or a private delivery. Otherwise a man might set himself up in business and make money by carrying and delivering for less than Uncle Sam could. For instance, suppose Proctor & Gamble wanted to send out 300,-000 circulars. It would cost them \$3,000 for postage. Somebody might offer to deliver those circulars for, say \$2.000. Well, he would be arrested very quickly. Business men can have their boxes at the postoffice and send their messengers for mail, but no business man or men can have a private route and pay a man for serving it. Everything must go through the postoffice. Envelopes with 'R. R. B.' on them ('railroad business') go through without postage. You can employ a messenger boy to carry a letter for you, or you can hand a letter to a friend to deliver as a personal accommoda-

"To get at the matter of transportation it were better to know first what are post-roads. Well, all waters of the United States, all railroads or parts of railroads, all canals, all plank roads and the road on which the mail is carried to any courthouse or county-seat. The mails must be carried on any train that the Poetmastergeneral may select.

"Now as to the pay. I might say that land-grant roads—that is, roads that get help from the government—only receive 80 per cent, for transporting. The railroads must furnish all cars, or parts of cars, for the carrying of mails, and they shall be maintained, heated and lighted by the railroad companies. The government pays \$25 per mile per annum for mail cars forty feet in length, \$40 for fifty-foot car and \$50 for a sixty-foot car. The government does not own anything about the equipment, except, of course, its sacks and pouches for "A good postal car will cost from \$4,000

to \$5,000, Now you've got the figures for the cars. The government pays \$50 per annum per mile for every 200 pounds; 500 pounds, \$75; 1,000 pounds, \$100; 1,500 pounds, \$125; 2,000 pounds, \$150; 3,500 pounds, \$175; 5,000 pounds, \$200, and \$25 for every additional 2,000 pounds. The government paid about \$20,000,000 last year for transporting the mails; for rental of postal cars, \$2,360,-000, and for pay of clerks, \$5,600,000. This is for railroad service alone. "The steamboat service costs \$500,000, and

the stage-coach and horseback service \$950,000; the mail equipment, pouches locks, etc., about \$200,000. So you see the government pays nearly \$40,000,000 for mai Mr. Burt's division, the Fifth, comprising Obio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee pays about \$3,500,000 a year for transportation and \$950,000 for clerks.

THE "BIDDING WEDDING." How Gifts Are Secured for Newly-Married People in Parts of Wales. Chambers's Journal.

In certain parts of Pembroke and Carmarthen, in Wales, one of the quaintest of marriage customs used to be prevalent, and it is said still to linger to a certain extent in some of the remote valleys, but now curtailed and shorn of it pristine surround ings. This was known as a "bidding wed ding," and was so redolent of patriarcha times that it may be interesting to describe what is destined soon to become a mere memory of the past. Tradition is silent as to the origin of this custom of Cambria, so we may presume that it goes a long way In the first place all who received invita

tions were expected to show their respect to the bride and bridegroom by bestowing such presents as befitted their station an ership of Public Works?" means. We may remark that these weddings were generally restricted to the farmers and others of the respectable class, so that to have a bidding implied a certain social status and that the young couple were both come of respectable families. When two of this class made up their minds to get married the first thing considered was who were to be invited to the

festivities, a list being made out, varying, according to the number of friends and neighbors, from forty or fifty up to 200. vitations were written or printed, and sent round to all those whose presence was desired. After these had been dispatched the next thing was to send round the "bidder." there being one person who filled this important post in every district. The duty of this worthy was to go to all places where invitations had preceded him. there to advocate the claims of his clients to the best of his ability. The bidder, as

may be supposed was generally a noted character, the local wit and orator, as no one could hope to fill the responsible position who had not "the gift of the gab." some instances females held the office, for which they were doubtless as well qualified as their male rivals. These functionaries were generally cordially received, and were in the habit of specifying any particular article that they thought desirable, generally fixing their requests high, on the principle that they who ask for a sheep were likely to get a lamb at least. On completing the rounds of calls the

pidder gave in his report to his employers. The presents were sent before the wedding to the house of the bride, when a large company assembled to view them and discuss their value. From the fact that intended presents were all entered on the bidder's books there were seldom too many articles of one sort, a business-like proceeding by which the fashionable world of to-day might save brides from having so many "repeats" in their marriage presents.

STREET-CAR MOTORS. Why the Use of Compressed Air Has So Far

Proved Unprofitable.

The use of compressed air as a moto power for street cars has heretofore not proved commercially successful, owing chiefly to the very high pressure employed. These conditions entailed a great addition to the amount of dead weight that had to be moved. We need hardly point out that the loss in compressing air increases rap idly the higher the pressure goes. In the systems to which we refer the stored pressure varied from 450 to 1,500 pounds pe square inch, although a pressure of but little over ten pounds was sufficient to prope the car. To further spin out the air supply heating apparatus was applied, involving a still further load of dead weight. These arrangements necessitated the use of a separate locomotive, or an addition to the car equivalent to a separate locomotive, besides entailing the excessive cost of compressing the air to such high pressures. With these drawbacks it is not surprising that the application of compressed air in this manner did not work out with satisfactory economy in actual practice. W have, however, recently investigated the working of a highly ingenious system of tram-car propulsion by means of compressed air. which promises to solve the problem. This is Hughes & Laneaster's low pressure compressed air system, which we have had the opportunity of examining at Chester. In this system the motive power is compressed air stored in the car itself at the comparatively low pressure of from 150 to 170 pounds. The air reservoirs strated with the umpire for calling Long of the car, when exhausted, can be resafe at the plate, but could not make him | charged with a fresh supply of compressed change his mind. Both men were mad, | air automatically, at frequent points along air automatically, at frequent points along the route. The motor, which is one of and when McDermott pulled out his watch, after ordering Glasscock to play ball, the latter thought he had five minutes of grace. the route. The motor, which is one of Rigg's rotary engines, is also carried on the car, thereby avoiding the necessity of a But at the expiration of half a minute he separate locomotive engine. The car moves beckoned to Sharott to take Welch's place along without any visible agency, the main the box. McDermott's back was turned, | chinery being all covered in and out of and he did not see Glasscock's signal; sight underneath it. The air need only be compressed to one-third or even one-tenth

work of the car itself.

TAMMANY'S BRIBERY FUND

Mayor Grant, Richard Croker and Other Leaders Implicated in a Corrupt Plot.

\$180,000 Offered New York Aldermen for the Confirmation of Grant as Commissioner of Public Works-The Story Denied.

NEW YORK, April 26 .- The Fassett investigating committee held a most sensational session to-day. Richard Croker, Mayor Grant and other Tammany leaders were scored unmercifully by lawyer Ivins, counsel to the committee, and Chairman Fassett. The witness who created the sensation was Patrick McCann, a brother-in-law of Richard Croker, the leader of Tammany

Mr. McCann was a most reluctant witness, but Mr. Ivins plied him with questions so persistently that he had to reveal much that he evidently desired to keep to himself. In substance be testified that, while Grant was a member of the Board of Aldermen, Tammany Hall bad made desperate efforts to have him appointed commissioner of public works. For this purpose \$180,000 was raised, Grant giving \$80,-000 and the Tammany organization the other \$100,000. This money was to have been paid to the aldermen for Grant's confirmation by that body. Mayor Edson appointed Rollin M. Squire, however, and so the money was not used.

The next question and answer was a startler: "While Grant was sheriff did he give any money to Mr. Croker, or any member of his family, to your knowledge?"

Mr. McCann tried to avoid answering, but was finally forced to reply in substance that Mrs. Croker had told him that, while sheriff. Mr. Grant had called at their house frequently. On five different occasions he had handed Flossie, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. Croker, an envelope containing \$5,000, making \$25,000 in all. This money went to pay for the house that the Crokers were living in. Witness also testi-fied that Leicester Holmes, Mayor Graut's private secretary, had visited Mrs. Croker, as a representative of Mayor Grant, several times since Mr. Croker went to Europe. Mr. Holmes offered Mrs. Croker her expenses and something more if she would go to Germany. She refused. It was also elicited from the witness that Dr. Beekman, the family physician of the Crokers, had been approached by Mr. Holmes and asked to go abroad. Witness also testified that the family relations of Mr. Croker were unpleasant. As a matter of fact. witness said he had contributed to the support of Mr. Croker's family before,

chamberlain. At this witness almost broke down. This ended one of the most sensational sessions ever held by an investigating committee in New York. Political circles are agitated to an unusual extent, and the testimony regarding Messrs. Grant and Croker is the principal topic of discussion in the corridors of the up-town hotels. Mayor Grant was not at his office to-day and no person there seemed to know where he was. though it was said that he was probably out of town. The Mayor's private secre-tary. Leicester Holmes, was seen by a reporter and he denied that he had ever visited Mrs. Croker on any such mission as that

after and during Croker's term as city

testified to by McCann. Mayor Grant was found at his home to-night, and said: "Of course, I have heard all about McCann's testimony, the Mayor said in response to a ques-"though I've not been down The man's allegations are the most outrageous series of falsehoods that were ever uttered on the witness-stand or off of it. Not a grain of truth can be traced in all the sensational charges he has made. I can only suppose that he is crazy. As to McCaun's charges, they would be laughable if they did not assume such a serious aspect. sensible person can credit them for a moment. On their very face they are silly. The charges don't hang together. Then, according to Mr. McCann, an amount, said to be \$80,000 of the corruption fund. was contributed by myself. Now, as a matter of fact, I never had \$80,000, or any sum like it in a lump in my life. At the same time this witness speaks of had just completed a close and successful mayoralty campaign, in which both sides had had a bitter contest.'

"What about your candidacy for the

place McCann speaks of-the commission-

"I never was a candidate for the place it my life, and never had the matter brought to my notice until this afternoon. Without inquiring into the matter, it strikes me at this moment that I was not eligible to the office. This alleged deal is located by Mr. Ivins's witness just at the period when I was hitterly fighting the majority of the board in the Broadway railroad matter. Because bine they hated me like poison, and to think that I would go before them for an office, and propose to them that they should do a service for me, by the very means which I was fighting, is nonsense? Would any sane man in my place offer to bribe the men at a time when he knew that both the men who were paying money and those who were receiving it were going to get into trouble? Would I have stood aloof from the 'boodlers' if I wanted to use them? Absurd." "What about the statement that you gave

Mr. Croker, through his daughter Flossie, say \$25,000, to pay for his house?"
"Mr. McCann deals in large figures, and I guess a few thousands more or less don't bother him. I am Flossie's god-father, and have frequently given her presents, certainly on every one of her birthdays, and fairly valuable presents, too, but never anything approaching such a fabulous sum as \$25,000. Whatever I have given the child has been within reason and consisted of such presents as any god-father in my place would have done. A suggestion of anything else is simply a malicious lie, as all the gifts I made were applied for the personal benefit of the little

God in the Constitution.

Myron W. Reed. I like some things I see. The locomotive pulls me a hundred miles or more, and then goes quietly into the round-house-says nothing. The locomotive engineer comes down from the cab, says nothing, goes home, does not wait for an ovation from the passengers whose lives depended on a turn of his wrist. God takes care of His universe. It is larger than I can think. It is beyond the frontiers of Daniel Webster's or Victor Hugo's thought.

What is it to Him whether His name is

mentioned in the constitution of a country

of a small planet? As it seems to me all

that God cares for is that His principles are

in force, His laws obeyed. "Inasmuch as you have done it to one of the least of these on have done it unto me:" that is a saying of Christ. Once in a while I find a man who suits

me. He does not care for recognition. All he cares for is power. He likes to see his thoughts take hold. He stays back and sees the children of his mind and heart

Now the thing that pleases Good, as I anderstand Him, is not worship but service. Not bent knee, but active feet. should rejoice to be pastor of a church, every member of which was too busy on Sunday to attend church. You do fairly well as churches go; you do more than fairly well. But now, this afternoon, instead of thinking what a poor sermon that was, go out and visit some one poorer than you are. Take them some book that helped con, some thought that helped you. God does not care for His name in the

constitution. He does not care for His name, He cares for the power of His love. The Fastest Railroad Speed.

The best time ever recorded in the history of railroading was made in a late run over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system, between Bakersfield and Lathrop, a distance of 220 miles, which was covered in 265 minutes. This is the greatest speed ever made in a continuous run for such a distance with one engine. The drivers of the engine, which was of the Stevens type, were 5 feet 10 inches, and she burned 319 tons of coal during the run. The greatest speed attained was one mile in 45 seconds, the fastest on record by 514 seconds. The best time made for a stretch was 1012 miles in 8 minutes, or a little more than 45.7 seconds per mile. The train consisted of two